

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

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This journal is published every Thursday morning at the office, Columbia-street, New Westminster. Single copy, price 1s. 6d. Terms per quarter, 10s. 6d. per half-year, 18s. 6d. or \$4.50, and yearly \$8.10, or \$17.00.

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The British Columbian.

NEW WESTMINSTER, THURSDAY, JAN. 9.

UNION OF THESE COLONIES.

The union of British Columbia and Vancouver Island is a standing theme with our contemporaries, the *Colonist*, and his over-anxiety about the accomplishment of this, his darling scheme, is calculated to create suspicion, and naturally leads one, whose interests are more particularly identified with the former, to scrutinize the subject, and see whether the zeal of this Island organist is really the result of a fair and honorable desire to promote mutual benefit—to extend those liberal institutions, with which this Island is blessed, to this great, though Czar-ruled, Colony; or whether there may not lurk some hidden, selfish, and unworthy motive, at the bottom of all this palaver—something which it is necessary to keep back and conceal under the specious garb of philanthropy, liberal views, and independent journalism—virtues to which the *Colony* possesses such an undoubted claim.

In his issue of the 18th December last that journalist indulges in a leader upon this subject, in which he skims over the surface as lightly as a goose over a mill-pond, assuming what he cannot substantiate, and asserting what he ought to know is incorrect. He takes the Legislature of that Island to task for having, like the British Columbia Convention, ignored this question of union, which he would have his readers believe is the great panacea for all their ills—would at once give to British Columbia that which is so essential to her prosperity—representative institutions. He says that the Organic Act establishing this Colony will expire in August next, and threatens us with another 4 years' term of serfdom if we will not acquiesce in the consummation of his pet scheme before such expiration.

We shall quote from the Organic Act in order to show that that instrument does not expire next August, and that we have no ground for assuming that were a union, as contemplated and provided for therein, consummated prior to such expiration, the result would be such as its advocate claims for it. The following is from the Act referred to as contained in the Blue-Book:

"This Act shall continue in force until the 31st day of December, 1862, and thenceforth to the end of the then next session of Parliament: Provided always, that the expiration of this Act shall not affect the boundaries hereby defined, or the right of appeal hereby given, or any act done or right or title acquired under or by virtue of this Act, nor shall the expiration of this Act revive the Acts or parts of Acts hereby repealed."

"No part of the Colony of Vancouver's Island, as at present established, shall be comprised within British Columbia for the purpose of this Act; but it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, on receiving at any time during the continuance of this Act a joint Address from the two Houses of the Legislature of Vancouver's Island, praying for the incorporation of that Island with British Columbia, by Order to be made as aforesaid with the advice of Her Privy Council to annex the said Island to British Columbia, subject to such conditions and regulations as to Her Majesty shall seem expedient; and thereupon, and from the date of the publication of such Order in the said Island, or such other date as may be fixed in such Order, the provisions of this Act shall be held to apply to Vancouver's Island."

From the first of the above extracts it will be seen that the Act does not expire in August—would to Heaven it did—but about one year later, as the Imperial Parliament usually meets in February, and continues in session till August. And from the second it will appear that the *Colonist's* tables are completely turned—that instead of Vancouver thereby extending her institutions to this Colony, and emancipating us from political thralldom, she would actually renounce the miserable apology for a representative institution she now possesses, and, meekly bowing her neck, come under the Douglas yoke, to which we have so patiently submitted the past three years! Of course we do not mean seriously to say that such a thing will happen as a Colony possessing representative institutions, no matter how unworthy the name, being required to give them

up and submit to despotic rule. The Colonial policy of Great Britain is slow enough, Heaven knows, but it is not retrogressive. We do not, however, anticipate such a result in the case in point for the very good reason that we have not the most remote idea of a union being effected under the provisions referred to. That document was drawn up at a time when it was confidently believed that British Columbia would very soon—certainly long before the expiration of the Act—be far in advance of her sister in her political institutions as well as in every other respect; and hence the consequent assumption that Vancouver would not be incorporated with or merged into her—that this Colony would in every way be so much her superior as to render it a thing to be desired that Vancouver should become an integral part of her, thereby becoming a participant in all her institutions, subject to all her laws. That these anticipations have not been realized as regards our political economy, we all know, but too well. With a territory ten times as large as Vancouver Island, with more than double her population, and a revenue at least three times as large as hers, we have for upwards of three years been under the despotic rule of an absentee Governor, who does not possess a single interest in common with us. We have no voice either in the raising or expenditure of our revenue; but, like mere serfs, must quietly submit to whatever the ignorance or caprice of one man, whose will is law, may impose upon us. And as this state of things could not possibly have been anticipated by the framers of the Act, so to effect a union under present circumstances, would be most unwise, and could not fail to prove a serious bone of contention for years. Our present system is bad enough, God knows; but it is exceedingly doubtful whether, even in a political point of view, matters would be improved by such an amalgamation as is proposed. In this case we fear the remedy would prove worse than the disease it promises to cure.

But apart from the points alluded to, there are, in our opinion, insuperable obstacles in the way of a union of these Colonies for the present. The fee simple of the Island of Vancouver may be said to be in litigation; and, pending the suit between the Imperial Government and the Hudson Bay Company, to talk of effecting such a union is gratuitous nonsense. We have a perfect right to assume that that suit will result in favor of the Company, in which event a very considerable, certainly the most valuable, portion of the Island would be owned by them, and the remainder saddled with a crushing debt, falling little short of its entire value.

Our contemporary would have the people of this Colony believe that they stand very much in their own light in opposing an immediate union—that such an arrangement would at one stroke sweep away our long list of grievances. But the people of British Columbia have learned to receive with a great deal of caution the *ipse dixit* of the *Colonist* in reference to such subjects, especially when dressed up in the garb of benevolent liberality. They have not forgotten how assiduously he has continued to agitate and advocate that foolish and phantom scheme—the Coast Route—a scheme which could not possibly prove a *Colonial* benefit, even were it all its organ claims for it; and the agitation of which has exercised a most pernicious influence by unsettling the public mind; and by shaking the confidence of capitalists, has seriously checked enterprise and improvement in the Colony.

But, to return; there is very little difficulty in seeing how such a union would benefit Vancouver. Involved in an expensive lawsuit, with an empty Treasury and destitute of the means to replenish it, without resources, and without anything worthy the name of a rural population, clinging nervously to her free port system, which is at once her life and her destruction, it would be a most convenient, a most politic arrangement for our little bankrupt sister to have an opportunity of putting her hand into our Treasury. She does not possess the means to procure direct steam communication, to make her roads or to pay her officials—no, not even her police! But with a union she would be at once in funds to carry out all her favorite schemes, and pay off all her debts. With free access to our ample revenue and participation in our vast resources, she would be enabled to keep up her free port—to prop up her rotten system, reimburse herself in the large amounts of which she has been robbed by her model officials; and all this she would do at the expense of British Columbia! For what has she to give in exchange?

Assuming, for the sake of argument, that a union could be brought about in the manner referred to, what would British Columbia gain by it? We are told that the *liberal institutions* of Vancouver would be extended to this Colony! This we deny. But if they were, would we really be any the better for them? We are very seriously inclined to the opinion that under all the circumstances we would do as well to remain as we are for a while longer.

We are further told that as one Governmental Staff would then suffice, a great saving would be effected in this regard. What is the fact? One

Attorney-General would probably do, one Treasurer, and one Colonial Secretary. But at present one Colonial Secretary acts for both Colonies; and as for the small share of the salaries of the other two which would come from the Island, it would scarcely be worth speaking about. And beyond this we really cannot see what we would gain upon this point. So that after all a careful and candid investigation of the whole subject will inevitably bring one to the conclusion that such a union as our Victoria neighbors would palm upon us, under the hypocritical pretence of benefiting us, would be a most unfair, one-sided and unrighteous one—that Vancouver would have everything to gain and nothing to lose, whereas on the other hand, British Columbia would have everything to lose, and nothing, comparatively speaking, to gain. The more we look into this subject, the deeper grows our candid conviction that such is really the position of the union question as it is at present before the public; and so far as we have been able to ascertain British Columbian sentiment, we believe there scarcely exists two opinions about the matter.

We have all along entertained the opinion that these Colonies ought to be one—are destined to be united. But that union must take place on broad and well-understood ground, both the contracting parties intelligently consenting thereto—and under a very different state of things than at present obtains, in order to be either lasting or productive of mutual benefit. To advocate union on the terms and in the way proposed by the *Colonist*, is to insult and slander the intelligence of the present age. For a Colony little larger than one of our Districts, destitute of revenue, population or resources, to force itself upon us, not only without saying "by your leave," but contrary to our well known wishes, for their own selfish ends and aggrandizement, would be an outrage to which no free people—no people with British blood in their veins, or British courage in their hearts, will ever submit.

THE WAR CLOUD.

By last accounts from the East, it appears that the probability of a rupture between the Northern States of America and Great Britain has assumed a rather grave and serious aspect; so much so that, if we accept the opinions of some of the leading American journals as authority on the subject, war may be deemed inevitable. The ostensible ground upon which a collision is anticipated, is the seizure, on board a British mail steamer, of Messrs. Massey and Slidell, the Southern Commissioners, while on their passage to England. That the conduct of Com. Wilkes, which, we are informed, has received the cordial approval of President Lincoln and the members of his Cabinet, was a most gross violation of international law, must be clear to every unprejudiced mind, and will not for one moment be tolerated by the Government of Great Britain. That the British Government will at once demand their release and an ample apology for the outrage committed upon the British flag, there is not a doubt; but whether the American authorities will comply with that demand and release their prisoners, is not so certain. If we are to take the American press as reliable exponents of public opinion, we may safely conclude that they will not comply, but will prefer to risk all the consequences of a war; and in that case war becomes a stern necessity.

The question of war or peace with Great Britain, is for President Lincoln and his advisers to decide—the issue is in their hands. Great Britain is fully prepared for the contest, if it is forced upon her, and will not shrink the responsibility. In fact she is in a position rather to court a rupture, than merely to pocket an affront. The contest now going on between the Northern and Southern States, very seriously affects the commercial and industrial interests of Britain; and as that contest has every appearance of being a protracted one, and the issue exceedingly doubtful, it is not, in view of the fact that the Americans will neither compromise the difficulty nor accept the friendly mediation of foreign powers, unlikely that England, in concert with France, will avail herself of the first favorable opportunity to break the blockade of the Southern ports, acknowledge the independence of the South, and obtain therefrom a supply of cotton, which, to thousands of families in England, is indispensable to their very existence. In the manufacturing districts of England, particularly in Lancashire, the want of a supply of cotton is being very seriously felt. For some time the mills have been working on short time, and some have actually ceased operations, in consequence of which vast numbers have been thrown out of employment, entailing upon the poor operatives misery and want, without hope of remedy, save in a fresh supply from some quarter, of cotton sufficient to keep the mills in operation. That supply is only to be had from the Southern States, and hence the Slidell-Massey affair affords to Great Britain a very favorable pretext for raising the blockade, and acknowledging the independence of the South, should the North decline to make the *amende honorable* for the insult offered to the British flag. It is quite possible that the Lincoln Administration may take a common sense view of the question, and rather than risk a war with Britain just now, give up Massey and Slidell. But to do so will undoubtedly be very humiliating to American pride, if not fatal to the political existence of the republican party; for no doubt the great mass of the American people, who are generally guided more by impulse than calm reflection and who greatly underrate Britain's power, would, now that their martial spirit is thoroughly aroused, and almost every man a soldier, prefer a contest with Britain, and would consign to oblivion an Administration that would yield one iota to any demand, be it ever so reasonable or just, that England, above all nations, should make. If the Government at Washington should so far brave public opinion as to give up the Southern Commissioners, a war may be thereby averted—but otherwise, it seems to us inevitable; and in that case, their chance of recovering their Southern estates, either by force or battery, will have ceased forever. We would not underrate the power of the Federal States. The war in which they are now engaged has demonstrated to the world that their force is colossal, and their physical resources all but illimitable. The promptitude with which half a million of men vol-

untarily came forward at the call of the President to maintain the integrity of the Union, speaks well for the patriotism of the American people. History furnishes no precedent to equal it, and the result has proved that even apart from the States that have withdrawn from the Federal compact, the Union, as it stands to-day, in point of numerical force in case of a war with a foreign power, would prove itself a formidable enemy to contend against. But in the event of a war with Great Britain under existing circumstances, the odds are decidedly against her. With an army fully equal to her own in the South, with her northern and eastern boundaries menaced by a powerful army in Canada and the Eastern Provinces, and her sea coast exposed to the attacks of a powerful British fleet, her condition would be rendered so unpleasant that she would speedily awake to the necessity of coming to terms, and yielding to circumstances over which she had not the power of control. Our sincere wish is, that there may be no war. It is to the interests of these Colonies particularly that peaceful relations should be maintained between the Mother Country and our American neighbors. A rupture would materially retard our commercial prosperity, delay the settlement of the country, impede the development of our agricultural and mineral resources, and prove a serious drawback in many ways; but then, if we must choose between national dishonor, and wanton insult and the vindication of our country's rights by the arbitrament of war, we say *fight* at any cost, and when the day of trial comes, British Colonies will be found ready and willing to do their duty.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YEAR'S DAY IN NEW WESTMINSTER. was a happy, joyous, social day. Everybody seemed to call on everybody else; and the most gratifying feature of the day was a marked absence of the usual amount of excessive dissipation, which too frequently mars the more rational enjoyment of such occasions.

THE WINTER has been of a somewhat wintry character during the last ten days. There is considerable floating ice in the river; and snow has fallen to the depth of about six inches. On Tuesday our ears were for the first time in this Colony, charmed with the "merry music of the sleigh-bells." Capt. Withrow having constructed a sleigh of the Canadian "jumping" genus, took out a number of ladies.

JAIL.—We are indebted to Mr. C. J. Pritchard, Warden of the Jail in this city, for the following abstract of prison returns for the month of December, 1861:—In Jail on the 1st of the month, 14; received during the month, 12; discharged during the month, 12; in Jail on the 31st of the month, 14.

WHEREAS, BY LAW 2.—Something like two months ago our City Council passed a By-Law to enable them to levy a tax of one per cent, for the purposes of the Fire Department, and forwarded it to Victoria for the Governor's signature. It was returned for endorsement, which done, it was again sent across the Gulf for His Excellency's signature; and, although some six weeks have elapsed, nothing is yet heard of the By-Law! It has been sent home for Her Majesty's sanction? or is it playing hide-and-seek in the Colonial Secretary's Office?

THE BALL, which was advertised to come off in the Columbia Hotel to-morrow night, is postponed. The Hotel will, however, be open for business.

TO RATEPAYERS.—The notice requiring the taxes on New Westminster property to be paid on or before the 10th inst., will only apply to the two per cent rate. The By-Law for levying the one per cent, not yet being in force.

QUICK DISPATCH.—The Schr. Explorer from Victoria, with a general cargo, consigned to Mr. W. H. Woodcock, of this city, came into port on Tuesday last, discharged, and went down with the return tide, having only remained about three hours.

HUMANITY.—We direct attention to the advertisement of this new Restaurant in another column. The respectability of the proprietors, and the exquisite style in which everything seems to be got up, cannot fail to secure for this establishment a liberal share of the public patronage.

THE WAR.

Highly Important and Interesting News

St. Louis, Dec. 10.—The Union men in the Kentucky Legislature have nominated Garrett Davis for the United States Senate from that State, in place of Breckenridge. His opponent was Guthrie.

St. Louis, Dec. 11.—Gen. Price is on the Osage river with his Confederate army. It numbers 8,000 or 10,000 men. A large Federal force is stationed at Sedalia, Tipton and Jefferson City. The rebel General Price has been superseded in his command by Gen. Heath, of Virginia.

The Federal force now at St. Louis numbers 20,000. Gen. Fremont's body guard has been ordered by the War Department to report at Washington immediately.

St. Louis, Dec. 12.—Gen. Buell, with 60,000 well appointed United States troops was, at last advised, advancing on the rebel forces at Bowling Green, Kentucky. General Johnston had command at Bowling Green, and his force consists of 50,000 men.

The Federal troops have commenced an advance from the Potomac toward the Mississippi.

In Liverpool, England, great indignation is manifested at the arrest of Mason and Slidell. Public meetings had been held to give vent to the indignation.

Gen. Halleck has ordered a forced contribution to the amount of \$10,000 from the rebels residing in St. Louis, for the benefit of Union people who are refugees from Southwest Missouri.

On the 7th inst. the fleet with 25,000 Federal troops, arrived at Port Royal. These reinforcements are commanded by Gen. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, and will swell the Federal force in South Carolina to between 50,000 and 60,000 men.

A correspondent, writing from Beaufort, says that both Charleston and Savannah will soon be in possession of the United States troops.

QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 10.—In the U. S. Senate to-day, Sumner presented petitions asking for the emancipation of slaves under the war power.

Senator Nesmith introduced a bill in the U. S. Senate to provide for the protection of the overland emigrants to California and Oregon, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

The Norfolk *Dry-Book* of the 9th learns that a battle is immediately expected on the Potomac, as the authors were removing stores.

Gen. Butler's expedition arrived at Port Royal on the 7th.

Com. Foote wants 1000 seamen for the Mississippi Naval Expedition.

There are 13,300 sick men in the army of the Potomac.

The black flag has been hoisted at Columbus, Kentucky.

QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 11.—There was a debate in Congress yesterday afternoon—in the House of Representatives principally—on the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Petitions against the suspension of the writ were tabled—108 against 36—in both Houses.

Etheridge, Clerk of the House, received a letter from Tennessee, stating that the rebel leaders had begun to impress Union men, who were fleeing to Kentucky for protection.

Parson Brownlow's army had been increased by Unionists from North Carolina and Alabama. He is giving the rebels much trouble.

The rebels are said to be approaching our lines on the Potomac, in force. A large rebel force has taken possession of Springfield, near the Potomac river. McClellan is closely watching their movements.

The question of the exchange of prisoners seems to be fairly settled; the President, Gen. McClellan and all the Cabinet are in favor of the plan. Thirty prisoners were exchanged yesterday.

Our Government has replied to the invitation of England, France and Spain, declining to take any part in the Mexican Expedition.

The Mexican Government will resist all expeditions. Their hatred toward Spain is intense.

It is understood that the Legislature of Kentucky will abolish slavery, reimbursing loyal masters.

QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 12.—In the Lower House of Congress yesterday, Lansing's resolution in regard to the return of fugitive slaves came up. Thaddeus Stevens and Lovejoy made radical speeches and censured Gen. Halleck and others for delivering negroes back to their rebel masters.

Nesmith, of the Senate, announced the death of Senator Baker. He paid a brief tribute to his worth and history, and offered the usual resolutions of respect to his memory. McDougall followed, referring to the demise of two distinguished Senators, Douglas and Baker. Latham closed with a most beautiful, eloquent and truthful eulogy on the deceased when the Senate adjourned.

Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, protests against the Massachusetts soldiers catching slaves, and Secretary Cameron says it should be stopped.

Pensacola has not yet been taken.

St. Louis, Dec. 14.—A great fire has occurred in Charleston, [South Carolina?] which has laid one half that city in ruins. The Catholic Cathedral of that city is destroyed. The fire and ruin are attributed to incendiarism on the part of the slaves, who are said to be in a state of insurrection.

The privateer Sumter, carrying the American flag, has captured and burnt the brig Joseph Park. St. Louis, Dec. 16.—The English papers are exceedingly belligerent in their remarks in reference to the arrest of Mason and Slidell. They say the sentiment of the British Cabinet in relation to the matter is denunciatory of the act of arrest.

The President favors a conciliatory course with England.

The intelligence regarding the destructive fire at Charleston, South Carolina, is confirmed. The conflagration is the largest ever known on the American continent. The offices of the *Charleston Courier and Mercury* were both destroyed.

The citizens of Savannah and Charleston are fleeing into the interior of the State.

There are letters of marque in New York, issued by the Mexican Government, to prey upon the commerce of England, France and Spain, and it is said that vessels are fitting out under a similar decision to that allowing the Nashville to fit out at Southampton. The vessels will sail under the Mexican flag, as war vessels entitled to bring prizes into neutral ports.

QUINCY, Dec. 14.—A despatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, from Cheat Mountain, in Virginia, dated to-day, states that yesterday one of the hardest and best fought battles of the whole war took place at Alleghany Camp, near Pocahontas. Gen. Milroy commanded the Union forces, and General Johnston, of Georgia, the rebels. In the battle the Union forces lost 30 men, while the rebels had 200 killed and many more wounded, and 30 taken prisoners. Gen. Johnston, who commanded the rebels, was wounded. Our forces numbered 750 all told, the rebels having 2000 men. After sustaining so heavy a loss, the enemy set fire to their camp, and retreated to Stanton, leaving the Union forces masters of the field.

QUINCY, Dec. 18.—Information has been received at Cairo that New Orleans had been attacked by the Federal forces under the command of Gen. Phelps, from Ship Island. [Ship Island is in Mississippi Sound, distant some 70 or 80 miles from New Orleans.]

Reinforcements have been sent down from Columbus for the relief New Orleans.

Secretary Cameron has submitted to Congress a report in favor of appropriating \$4,510,000 for putting the coast defenses in order from the Lakes round to San Francisco.

St. Louis, Dec. 19.—Commercial letters from England by the last European steamers express the opinion that the English Government will probably ask an apology for the recent act of Commodore Wilkes in arresting Mason and Slidell. [According to this, the best informed classes in England do not anticipate hostilities between Great Britain and the United States on account of the recent arrest.]

The Federal troops are moving in immense force towards the Tennessee river, from Kentucky.

As regards the battle of New Orleans, circumstantial evidence received here seems to substantiate the report that New Orleans has been captured by the Federal troops. We have not full particulars, or facts fully confirmatory, but the belief here is that New Orleans is in the hands of the Federals.

A battle is pending at any moment in Missouri, between the Federals and Rebels.

The Confederate horde, under Price, is certainly caught in a trap.

The "Associated Press" have the following dispatches from Quincy, Dec. 18th.

Things look warlike in England. A large number of troops were under orders to leave for Canada. The American shipping interest was disastrously affected.

QUINCY, Dec. 17.—The Cabinet have considered the matter of the Mason and Slidell arrest, and think that newspaper bluster is not a true indication of the intention of the British Government; but the impression is that England will make a demand for the release of Mason and Slidell.

QUINCY, Dec. 17.—P.M.—The New York *Her-*

ald's Washington has no official notice to the Mason and Slidell arrest without war.

The Union is to be rapidly in Senator Polk's hands.

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old's Washington despatch says that the President has no official information from England relative to the Mason and Sidel affair; but thought that diplomatic correspondence would settle the matter without war.

The Union sentiment in Eastern Virginia is said to be rapidly increasing.

Senator Polk, of Missouri, has gone over to the rebels.

Ben. McCullough is in Richmond.

Norfolk and Richmond papers of the 14th give full particulars of the great fire at Charleston. 57 buildings were destroyed, including the Roman Catholic Church, St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Cumberland-street Church, and the Methodist and Circular Churches. The loss will be from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000.

Quincy, Dec. 18.—A. M.—In the U. S. Senate, yesterday, Latham offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to inform the Senate by what law and reason passports are required from passengers from New York to San Francisco. Agreed to.

Sherman offered a resolution that the Secretary of War should furnish the Senate with a copy of all correspondence between Gen. Scott and Gen. Patterson. Agreed to.

In the U. S. House, Elliott's resolution, proposing emancipation of slaves of rebels, caused a warm debate.

Harding, of Kentucky, made a strong speech in opposition.

Dispatches from Tipton, Missouri, say that our troops had received orders yesterday to hold themselves ready at a moment's notice. Gen. Pope, at the head of his forces, was already marching towards Warrenton, for the purpose of cutting off Price, who is trying to unite with Rains and Stein at Lexington. A battle is expected soon.

The reported occupation of Fort Pulaski by the Federal forces is untrue.

The Norfolk papers of the 13th give an account of a negro insurrection in South Carolina, at Charleston. The plot of the negroes was discovered and checked.

Washington dispatches say that notwithstanding the belligerent attitude of England, the Cabinet and Congress are not frightened.

The expected demand for the release of Mason and Sidel causes great excitement, but the sentiment of defiance is universal.

Vallandigham offered resolutions to the effect that the action of Gen. Wilkes be sustained, notwithstanding the belligerent attitude, but they were laid over.

Dispatches from St. Joseph, Mo., state that a battle was expected soon between the rebel forces at Lexington, Mo., and the troops under General Prentiss. It was Prentiss' intention to cross the river on the 14th, at a point above Lexington, and attack the rebels. The rebels are 2,500 strong, the Federals have 4,000.

The excitement is high over the English news. The markets are depressed in consequence.

The bark Agnes arrived at Baltimore, reports a fight between the pirate Hunter and the United States gunboat Froquois, off Martinique.

The Secretary of the Treasury will appoint an agent to reside in the Southern territory, acting under our control, to enforce laws, prepare cotton and other products for shipment on account of the Government.

For rolls are made out, and exact accounts kept of the labor performed, and they are to be paid accordingly.

The provisions found in the rebel territory to be used for subsistence of the negroes. The deficiency to be supplied by the Commissary.

European Intelligence.

The popular feeling in England on the reception of the news of the seizure of Mason and Sidel was very bitter against the United States.

The London Times says: The principle on which the Government rests its demand is, that a British ship, until its violation of the neutrality laws is fully proved, must be held to be British ground, and the rights of all persons on board are as valid as on British territory. No such violation has been proved, or sought to be proved, against the Trent, and consequently the seizure of persons, dragged from her deck, was entirely illegal.

Sidel and Mason were, at most, civil servants to a hostile power, and were traveling from one neutral power to another, in a neutral vessel. If the Government at Washington declares them rebels, their right of asylum has been clearly violated.

The transport Melbourne would leave Woolwich for Halifax on the 5th, with 30,000 tons of arms and a battery, and six Armstrong guns.

Mr. Bright has made an eloquent speech on the American question. He is strongly condemned the war-like feeling, and declared the idea that the United States Cabinet had resolved to pick a quarrel with England.

Sir Richard Cobden has written letters of a pacific tenor, urging a suspension of judgment.

Gen. Scott has also written a letter in favor of maintaining friendly relations between England and America, which attracted much attention.

The Duke of Argyll, in a speech, had taken decided ground against any interference whatever in American affairs.

In the manufacturing towns of England. The price and scarcity of breadstuffs causes much of this bad feeling, and the news from Ireland gives token of real distress on account of deficient crops. The foreign political news, however, as reported at the State Department, is very gratifying. There is no purpose on the part of any Government in Europe either to break the blockade or to go to war with the United States. The civil war, however, is deeply regretted, and the American character and Government has sadly fallen in consequence of the rebellion.

The Government had ordered a large shipment of ball cartridges to Canada, but the shipment of Armstrong guns was countermanded.

The frigate Warrior had arrived at Queenstown after a trial trip, in which she realized the highest expectations. It was reported that she reached seventeen knots per hour under steam and canvas.

The London Daily News commences a leader by stating that a considerable portion of Ireland is again threatened with famine, and that in the north the failure of potatoes is more general and complete than in any year since 1846.

The London Times has an editorial on the ill feeling of the North toward England, and argues upon its groundlessness.

It was reported that the American bankers were holding out liberal commissions to English financiers to place a portion of the Federal loan in London. Financial writers in the London journals point out the danger of touching it, and think the chances of success very remote.

The remains of Terence Bellew McManus, brought from America, had been honored with a public funeral. The finances of Italy were reported to be in a very bad state, and speedy economy was necessary to prevent serious disaster.

It was stated that 92 Martello towers are to be erected round Vienna, at a cost of £250,000.

Numerous arrests without any important cause continue to be reported from Warsaw, while in the Polish provinces the violence of the soldiers is represented as more terrible than ever. The Protestant churches in Warsaw were re-opened.

The European Commissioners on the union of the Danubian principalities had received fresh instructions from their Governments.

There was news from Syria that David Pacha had become a French tool, causing great excitement and discontent.

The Prince of Holland was no better. The state of his health was the cause of much anxiety.

Monsieur Solmans had been appointed Minister of Belgium to the Court of Turin, which was considered as a recognition of the Kingdom of Italy.

A great footrace was run at Old Brompton, England, on 21st Oct. last, between Desford, a Scotch Indian, and W. Jones of Islington, for a stake of £50. The heat was 4 miles, and was won by Desford, making the entire distance in 20 minutes 10 seconds.

The Coronation at Konigsberg, which took place on the 10th October, was a most brilliant affair. There were 5,000 persons present at the entertainment, which was given in a new Theatre.

THE WAY MAIL MATTER GOES.—It appears from a communication in the San Francisco Bulletin that mail matter is frequently thrown off the mail coach in Strawberry Valley, to make room for better paying freight. If this be correct, the responsible parties should be awarded a government contract to break stones upon the road.

THE SACRAMENTO FLOOD.—It is estimated that the great flood at Sacramento has destroyed property to the value of \$1,500,000. Floods have also taken place upon a number of the rivers of California, causing much damage and inconvenience.

New Advertisements.

BONDED WAREHOUSE.

HENRY HOLBROOK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
LIVERPOOL WHARF,
NEW WESTMINSTER.

BONDED AND FREE STORAGE for 600 tons Goods.
Every accommodation given to Goods landed on the Liverpool Wharf, for shipment up river.

A large assortment of Goods for sale at Victoria prices, with the duty added.

AGENT FOR THE
Colonial Life Assurance Company,
5 George Street, Edinburgh.
CAPITAL, \$5,000,000.

Full information will be given on application, and orders respectfully requested.

HARDIE'S.

THE ABOVE RESTAURANT is now opened in the large and commodious building belonging to Mr. Philip Hick, on the corner of
Columbia Street and Lytton Square,
NEW WESTMINSTER.

The Proprietors having secured the services of a first-class FRENCH COOK, are prepared to meet the wants of the public, and trust by devoting strict attention to the business, to merit a share of the public patronage.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

An assortment of the best WINES and LIQUORS for table use, kept constantly at the Bar.

HARDIE & KIRKPATRICK,
New Westminster, Jan. 1, 1862.

MILK.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his customers, and the public, that he will continue regularly to supply the city during the winter season with new milk of the best quality.

S. W. HERRING.
Herring's Rancho, 2nd Jan. 1862.

CARIBOO

Coffee and Oyster Saloon.

THE SUBSCRIBER has commenced business next door to J. T. SCOTT'S PIONEER SALOON, where he is prepared to furnish everything usually found in a first-class

CHOP HOUSE.

Turkeys, Chickens, Eggs, Poultry, Sausages, and a choice assortment of Cakes, always on hand.

MIKE GOLDMAN,
New Westminster, Nov. 27, 1861.

FOR SALE.

FOUR MILK GOATS, one very fine BILLY GOAT, and four YOUNG GOATS. Apply at Maryfield Farm. Work will be accepted instead of a money payment.

December 15th, 1861.

New Advertisements.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

EX PRINCE OF THE SEAS.

A choice assortment of the

Finest French Liqueurs,

Consisting in part of

EAU D'OR, PARFAIT AMOUR,

CURACOA, KUMMEL,

ANNISETTE, CREME DE NOYAT.

For Sale by

HENRY NATHAN.

9 WHARF STREET, VICTORIA.

OFFERS FOR SALE

Ex "Prince of the Seas,"

AND OTHER LATE ARRIVALS.

HENRY NATHAN,

9 WHARF STREET, VICTORIA.

OFFERS FOR SALE

BLANKETS, 2 1-2 and 3 points.

CLOTHING.

Velvet coats, fine black cloth frock coats, docket, chert, and flannel suits, ribbed docket pants, tweed coats and pants, shooting coats, reefing jackets, Milton coats, &c., heavy sealskin, cloth and over-shirts, felt, oilskin hats, cloth caps, &c., black mauve and fancy silk neck-ties, woolen neckties and comforters.

UMBRELLAS.

Various qualities and descriptions.

PLATED WARE.

Soup and sauce ladles, table and dessert forks and spoons, tea, mustard and salt spoons, &c.

WHITE LEAD.

28-lb. and 56-lb. tins.

Drapery.

Ladies' fancy dresses, linseys, plaids, prints, ginghams, black silks, alpaca, boures, skirts, flannels, stays, gray and white sheeting, cotton ticks, &c.

Wine and Beer Corks, Chamis Skins, Tents, Bright Varnish, &c.

OILMAN'S STORES.

Pickles, plants and grs. Various brands. Worcestershire and other sauces, mustard, American and English pie-fruits, oysters, biscuits, &c.

Sheet Lead, Lead Pipes, Charcoal, Tin Plates, &c.

BRANDY.

Martell's in bulk, rum, gin, whisky, juniper cordial, port, sherry, and liqueurs of various kinds.

HENRY NATHAN,
No. 9, Wharf street.

LOOK HERE.

THE SUBSCRIBER in returning thanks to the public generally for past patronage, would respectfully announce that he is now prepared to receive his

Old Friends and Customers

at the New Store in Mr. Philip Hicks' Building, corner of
Lytton Square and Columbia Street,
NEW WESTMINSTER.

where the business, in all its branches, will be carefully attended to. A new and select stock of

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c.,

in addition to the present stock, is expected per the next Mail Steamer, when he trusts he will be able to suit the taste and fancy of all parties wishing to provide themselves with the useful and ornamental in his line.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day sold to Mr. F. J. BARNARD all my interest in the business of "JEFFREY'S FRASER RIVER EXPRESS," and solicit a continuance of the favors extended to me.

WILLIAM JEFFREY.

December 1st, 1861.

HAVING purchased Mr. Jeffrey's "Fraser River Express," I will continue the business thereunto connected, under the name of "JEFFREY'S FRASER RIVER EXPRESS," and solicit a continuance of the favors extended to Mr. Jeffrey. Every effort will be made by me to give satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to my care.

Immediately on the arrival of the steamer at Yale, a messenger will be dispatched to Boston River and Lytton, to F. J. BARNARD.

TO THE RATE PAYERS OF NEW WESTMINSTER.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal tax must be paid to the undersigned on or before the 10th January, 1862; otherwise prompt measures will be taken against all defaulters.

VALENTINE HALL,
Collector.

New Westminster, Dec. 3d, 1861.

SUTTON & HELMERING,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS, ALES, AND SEGARS.

The best Wines and Liquors are constantly kept, and the Billiard Tables are unsurpassed in this colony.

Fort Hope, March 21, 1862.

LUMBER.

CONSTANTLY on hand in the New Westminster Lumber Yard a large assortment of

Rough and Dressed Lumber,

—ALSO—

DOORS AND WINDOWS OF ALL SIZES.

Bills of Lumber cut on the shortest notice, and orders from the interior promptly attended to.

J. A. R. HOMER.
New Westminster, Feb. 12th 1862.

New Boot and Shoe Shop

MARY STREET, OPPOSITE THE TREASURY,
Boots and Shoes made and repaired.

W. WOODMAN.
New Westminster Feb. 1862.

New Advertisements.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

EX PRINCE OF THE SEAS.

A choice assortment of the

Finest French Liqueurs,

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Fort Hope, March 21, 1862.

New Advertisements.



British Columbia.
PROCLAMATION.
No. 12, A. D. 1861.

By His Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS, Comptroller of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Columbia, and its Dependencies, Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c.

WHEREAS, under and by virtue of an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the session of Parliament held in the 21st and 22nd years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled an Act to provide for the Government of British Columbia, and by a Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, JAMES DOUGLAS, have been appointed Governor of the said colony, and have been authorized by Proclamation under the Public Seal of the said Colony, to make laws, institutions, and ordinances, for the peace, order, and good government of the same.

And whereas it is expedient to raise by loan, secured on the General Revenue of the said Colony, funds for the construction and maintenance of Roads and other means of communication in the said Colony.

Now therefore, I do hereby declare, proclaim, and enact as follows:

Power to Governor to issue Debentures to be issued for the sum of £100,000.

1. It shall be lawful for the Governor, for the time being, of the said Colony, from time to time, or at any time to cause to be made out and issued, Debentures, secured upon the General Revenue of the said Colony, for such sum or sums of money, not exceeding One Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling in the whole, and which may be repaid for the purpose of constructing and maintaining Roads and other means of communication with the interior of the said Colony.

2. Debentures to be divided into two classes and to bear interest at six per cent per annum. Interest payable half-yearly. Debentures redeemable in 20 years.

3. All Debentures made out and issued under this Act, shall be divided into two classes, and shall bear interest at the rate of Six Pounds Sterling per centum per annum, payable half-yearly, and shall be redeemable at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof.

1st Class Debentures for sums not less than £100 to be payable in London. 2nd Class for sums not under £10 to be payable in New Westminster.

4. Every Debenture of the first class shall be for any sum or sums, not less than One Hundred Pounds Sterling, which the said Governor shall determine, and which, together with the interest thereon, shall be payable in London only; and every Debenture of the second class, shall be for any sum or sums not less than Ten Pounds Sterling, which the said Governor shall determine, and which, together with the interest thereon, shall be payable in New Westminster in the said Colony only.

The amount of 1st Class Debenture not to exceed £80,000, and of 2nd Class £20,000.

5. The amount for which Debentures of the first class shall be made out and issued shall not exceed Eighty Thousand Pounds Sterling, and the amount for which Debentures of the second class shall be made out and issued shall not exceed Twenty Thousand Pounds Sterling.

6. Debentures to be deemed a primary charge on the Revenue.

7. All Debentures made out and issued under this Act shall be entered in a Register, to be called the "Debenture Register," and kept by the Auditor of the said Colony, and shall be deemed a primary charge upon all the Revenues of the said Colony, from whatever source, and all interest thereon shall be payable when due out of the said Revenues, and the said Debentures shall be deemed in priority of all demands thereon, except the charge and expenses of the collection thereof, and all the ordinary expenditure of the Government. Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prejudice in any way the claims, either for principal or interest, of the holders of Bonds which have been issued prior to the passing of this Act.

8. As to form, date, and numbering of Debentures.

9. The said Debentures shall be in the form set forth in the Schedule to this Act, and shall bear date on the day of its issuing thereof. Those of the first class shall be marked conspicuously with the letter "A," and those of the second class with the letter "B," and the said classes shall be numbered in the following manner, to wit: the first class shall be numbered in alphabetical order, and the second class in numerical order, and the said Debentures shall be deemed to be one.

10. Debentures transferable without Indorsement or Assignment.

11. The said Debentures shall be made payable to the Bearer thereof, and shall pass by delivery only, and without any assignment or indorsement, and the Bearer of every such Debenture shall have the same rights and remedies as if he were expressly named therein.

12. The Treasurer subject to direction may offer Debentures for sale at certain times.

13. The Treasurer may under such regulations, as such times, in such manner, and on such conditions, as such as may be approved by the said Governor, offer or cause to be offered for sale such Debentures.

14. Power of the Governor to appoint an Agent or Agents to negotiate the sale of 1st Class Debenture.

15. It shall be lawful for the said Governor to authorize the whole or any portion of the monies to be raised by the sale of Debentures of the first class to be negotiated by contract for the Agent General for Crown Colonies, or by such other Agent or Agents as may be appointed for that purpose by the said Governor.

16. All moneys raised by this Act to be paid into "British Columbia Roads Loan Account."

17. All moneys raised under this Act, shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said Colony, and shall be applied to the credit of an account to be called the "British Columbia Roads Loan Account," to be applied to the purposes of constructing and maintaining roads and other means of communication with the interior of the said Colony, and no other, and shall be accounted for in the Revenue of the said Colony.

18. Power of the Governor to repurchase Debentures.

19. The said Governor may from time to time authorize the Treasurer to repurchase the said Debentures to the amount of such monies as the said Governor may, by any Proclamation hereafter to be issued and passed by him, or out of the General Revenue of the Colony, appropriate for that purpose; and all Debentures so repurchased shall be forthwith cancelled and shall not be recalc under any circumstances whatever.

20. Forgery.

21. Any person who shall forge or alter, or shall offer, utter, or dispose of, or put off, knowing the same to be forged or altered, any Debenture made out and issued under this Act, shall be guilty of felony, and being thereof convicted, shall be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three years with or without hard labor at the discretion of the Judge before whom any such person shall be tried and convicted.

New Advertisements.

Short Title.

XIII. This Act may be cited as "The British Columbia Roads Loan Act, 1861."

Issued under the Public Seal of the said Colony at Victoria, Vancouver Island, this 14th day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred, and Sixty-one, and in the Twenty-fifth Year of Her Majesty's reign, by me, JAMES DOUGLAS.

By His Excellency's command,
WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SCHEDULE.

CLASS A. or B. (as the case may be.)

No. BRITISH COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT DEBENTURE ROADS LOAN.

TRANSFERABLE BY DELIVERY.

Under the authority of "The British Columbia Roads Loan Act, 1861," this Debenture entitles the Bearer to

Pounds Sterling, on the day of

One Thousand Eight Hundred and

which, with interest thereon at the rate of Six Pounds Sterling per centum per annum, is hereby secured upon the General Revenue of the Colony of British Columbia, such interest being payable half yearly on the day of

and the day of in every

year, at

Dated the day of 186

Entered at the Audit Office in the Debenture Register this day of 186

Government Assay Office,

NEW WESTMINSTER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

April 4th, 1861.

ASSAYS OF GOLD BULLION are made on the following terms, and under the following conditions:

1. A receipt will be given to the Depositor for the exact gross weight of his deposit.

2. The resulting ingot will be delivered to any party returning the assayed receipt, whether the Depositor or any one else, and the party returning the receipt will be required to cancel it by his signature at the time of receiving the ingot.

3. Each ingot will be stamped with its number, corresponding to its number in the official records, with its weight, in ounces and decimals of ounces, its fineness in thousandths, and its value in dollars and cents; also with a Government cipher, a crown encircled by the words, "BRITISH COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT ASSAY"; thus:



and the clip corner will be protected by a small crown impressed on the face of it.

4. With each ingot will be given a certificate, signed by a Government officer, of the weight of the deposit before melting; its weight after; the fineness; the charge for assaying; and the value in dollars and cents.

5. For all bars not exceeding 50 ounces in weight, a charge of seven shillings and six pence (7s. 6d.) sterling will be made, and for every additional 10 ounces or fraction of same, one shilling and six pence (1s. 6d.).

All clips are retained in the Government Assay Office; but on bars not exceeding 10 ounces, the assay charge will be made off the assay charge, for the value of the clip.

N. B.—Bars assayed at this office, or DEST, may be exchanged for American coin, at the current market rates.

Assays or Ones are made at the charge of One Pound (£1.) for each specimen experimented upon.

For a COMPLETE ANALYSIS of ANY MIXERAL Two Pounds (£2.) is the charge.

W. DRISCOLL GOSSET.

P. S.—Useful geological specimens, whether metallic or not, if accompanied by a note of the locality where found, position with regard to other rocks, altitude, dip, &c., &c., will be thankfully received by me.

W. D. G.

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New Advertisements.

THE BLESSING OF HEALTH
BY
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Why are Diseases so Fatal in Tropical Climates? Merely because we prescribe for these effects, instead of their cause, and try to relieve symptoms instead of striking at their root. The action of these Pills is precisely the reverse. They expel from the secretory organs and the circulation the morbid matter which produces inflammation, pain, fever, debility, and physical decay; and the basis of disease being removed, its manifestations vanish. While ordinary remedies only afford a temporary respite to the sufferer, whereas these Pills annihilate the disorder.

All Health in Hot Countries.

Frequently arises from nervous disorders affecting the action of the heart and deranging the whole animal economy; these fine Pills will restore the nervous system however damaged, and bring back health and spirits when all other medicine has failed.

Bilious and Liver Complaints.

Frequently lead to the worst phases of human suffering, yet how many in the East and West Indies, and most of our Foreign Possessions, are thus afflicted, not knowing the means of cure placed within their grasp; such should take a few boxes of these Pills according to the directions given in the books, and their ailments will quickly leave them.

Dropsical Swellings and Turn of Life.

This is a most disastrous period in woman's history it destroys thousands the whole of the gross humors collect together, and like a tide sweep away health and life itself, if not timely and powerfully checked. The most certain remedy for all these dangerous symptoms is Holloway's Pills. Armed with this great antidote, the fiery ordeal is passed through, and the sufferer is once more restored to the possession of unimpaired health. These Pills are equally efficacious in all female complaints, and obstructions at the dawn of womanhood.

Stomach and Liver Complaints.

These are complaints of the million, particularly to those in warm latitudes, few escape them; and, if neglected, they lead to innumerable dangerous maladies. But why neglect them when Holloway's Pills will eradicate them as certainly as water extinguishes fire? They relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time. They are admitted by virtue of special decrees into the household medicine, and thus have become a great household remedy.

Dysentery and Bowel Complaints.

These famous Pills should be taken once or twice a week by all classes in this part of the world, by which means, none need fear the attacks of these direful scourges.

A Word to Females.

The local debility and irregularities which are the special annoyance of the weaker sex, and which, when neglected, always shorten life, are relieved for the time being and prevented for the time to come, by a course of this mild but thorough alterative.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:—

Bilious Complaints Erysipelas Stone and Gravel

Blotches on the Face Female Irregularities Liver Complaints

Skin Diseases Scalds and Burns Lung Complaints

Bowel Complaints Fevers of all kinds Piles

Cold in the Head Retention of Urine

Constipation of the Bowels Fits Scrofula, or King's Evil

Consumption Head-ache Sore Throat

Debility Dropsy Secondary Symp- toms

Dysentery Tumours Ulcers

Veneral Affections Worms of all kinds Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London. also by all respectable Chemists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

CURTIS & MOORE, Agents, States-st, Victoria.

Important to Printers and Publishers!

CONNER & SONS' UNITED STATES TYPE FOUNDRY.

THE undersigned, Agents for the above well known Type Foundry, are now prepared to furnish the trade with any article necessary for a complete News or Job Office, giving a better article for less money than others are enabled to do. Our assortment is now very extensive, to which additions are made on the arrival of every steamer, and our endeavor will be, as heretofore, to extend every accommodation to the craft.

The reputation of the Foundry which we represent, and especially the high metal from which its type is cast, is sufficient assurance to the trade that any article we sell is perfect.

Body-type, from Pearl to Pica, in quantities to suit, at New York Prices. Our assortment of Job and Display Type is most extensive and beautiful, including at present some fifteen hundred styles. Also, "Sorts" of any font of Conner & Son's cast always furnished. Also, materials of every description from a Bodkin to a Mammoth Press, constantly for sale.

We are also the Agents for A. B. TAYLOR & CO.'S Compositions and Washers Presses, and keep in store an assortment of all sizes of WASHINGTON HAND PRESSES together with the new Vibrating Ink.

Also, GEO. P. GORDON'S FRANKLIN JOB PRESSES. Three sizes, viz: one eighth, one quarter, and one half medium. These Presses are acknowledged by Printers to be the best in use, and are rapidly gaining favor on the Pacific Coast.

Also, MAGIC CARB PRESSES, ROGUES PRESSES, and NEWBURY'S MOUNTAIN JOBBERS.

Wood Type, a fine assortment, from five to ninety line Pica.

The undersigned would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of the craft, and would be pleased to show their stock, and give any information in regard to the same that may be asked.

[Up Stairs.] 826 Sansome St. San Francisco.

Publishers of Newspapers inserting the above advertisement to the amount of Twenty Dollars, will be paid for the same in type, providing they purchase five times the amount in one bill.

N. B.—No publisher will insert it except in strict conformity with this order, and send a newspaper with the advertisement marked to our address.

W. M. FAULKNER & SON.

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE

COLONIAL BOOK STORE,

Columbia Street, New Westminster,

500 VOLUMES OF BOOKS, consisting of a splendid edition of English Novels, bound. Also, Chambers' Information for the People,

"History of England, Illustrated, 7 Volumes,

"Cyclopedia of English Literature,

"Miscellany, Pocket Miscellany and Repository,

And a large number of other bound Books of History, Biography and Fiction.

—ALSO—

Plans of the Towns of New Westminster, Hope, Douglas and Lytton, and Maps of British Columbia.

—ALSO—

Just received a supply of CHURCH SERVICES and PRAYER BOOKS, direct from England.

S. T. TILLEY.

New Westminster, Sept. 10, 1861.

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Government Advertisements.



British Columbia.
GOVERNMENT LOAN.

TREASURY, NEW WESTMINSTER, December 24, 1861.

1. It being intended (under the Proclamation dated November 14th, 1861, and styled "The British Columbia Roads Loan Act 1861,") to issue

250 of the 2d class Debentures, on March 1st, 1862, 250 do. do. April 1st, 1862, 500 do. do. May 1st, 1862.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for any number of the above-mentioned Debentures.

2. Tenders must reach me at this office not later than the 15th of January, 1862.

3. Tenders are to state the number of Debentures required, and for which of the three dates above named, and the sum it is proposed to offer for each Ten Pounds Debenture.

4. Payment will have to be made at this Treasury punctually on the dates specified, and, if not in British Coin, in United States currency, at the Government rate of a Dollar to Four Shillings.

W. DRISCOLL GOSSET, Treasurer.

Public Notice.

PROPOSALS are invited by His Excellency the Governor for the construction of

Mule and Wagon Roads

to and through the Cariboo District, on or diverging from the existing communications connected with the Main Lines in the Colony, such Main Lines being the Fraser River Route, the Bonaparte River and Greco Lake Route, and that via Kamloops along the North River.

The Roads to be constructed at the cost of the person whose proposal is accepted according to Specifications, forms of which may now be had on application at this Office.

To any person opening and constructing the Road on an accepted line agreeably to Specification, the Government are prepared to grant a CHARTER empowering him to levy a reasonable Toll on passengers, animals and goods, (with certain exceptions, vide Specification,) passing over the Road, over such period as the Charter may extend.

The power of exacting Toll will not take effect until the whole line of Road shall be open for traffic and the Charter signed.

The person whose proposal is accepted, will be required to keep the road in repair during the whole time over which his Charter may extend.

At the expiration of the Charter all right to or interest in the Road will be resigned in favor of the Government of British Columbia.

The relative merits of such offers which may be received will be estimated by a comparison of the rates of Toll, together with that of the period over which it is proposed that the Charter shall extend.

Any further information that may be required will be given at this Office.

Proposals will be received on or before 12 o'clock, noon, of 31st January next—to be addressed to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and docketed "Proposal for construction of Mule Road (or Wagon Road, as the case may be,) from ——— to ———"

By order of His Excellency the Governor,

R. C. MOODY, Col. R. E. C. C. and W.

Lands and Works Office, New Westminster, 29th October, 1861.

N. B.—The date proposed for the completion of the work to be stated; and it should be borne in mind that the most consideration will be given to offers from those persons who are willing to engage themselves to carry out the work in the shortest possible time.

By order of His Excellency the Governor,

R. C. M.

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